BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY 18th MARCH 1814.

Glorious and highly important News.

THE Veſtal Cruizer, Captain Phillips has juſt arrived from Buſſora, left it on the 1ſt of this Month, and brings intelligence from Conſtantinople as late as the 29th of November, and we underſtand Engliſh papers and Franckfort Journals to a late date.. We haſten to lay before our Readers the following Glorious heads of intelligence, and ſhall collect all the additional News for our paper of to-morrow.

After ſevere Battles on the 16th 19th and 20th of October, Bonaparte was completely defeated with the loſs of more than 50,000 men, 250, pieces of Cannon and 900 Baggage Waggons. —Leipsic was taken by the Allies, and the King of Saxony and his family were made priſoners; Bonaparte it is ſaid after repeated efforts to preſerve his retreat unbroken acroſs the Rhine had gone to Paris, to call out a freſh conſcription of 300,000, of all ages from 16 to 60.

The Russians and Prussians had effected a junction with the Prince Royal of Sweden and the Allied Cause had been joined by Bavaria, Wirtemburgh, Baden and Poland. Swizerland and the Northern parts of Italy had alſo manifeſted a ſpirit of revolt, and the Allied Standard was daily joined by thouſands of men of the various Nations of Europe uniting for their deliverance.

It is alſo ſaid that the Prince of Orange had landed in Holland, with General Graham and that his Standard had been joined by the Hollanders, who had alſo put the Texel Fleet into his poſſeſſion.

Lord Wellington had proceeded after the capture of St. Sebaſtian and Pamplona to attack the fortified Camp of the French near Bayonne and had again completely defeated Soult on the 7th of October near the Bidaſſoa, he had [redacted]d a Proclamation ſtating that he ſhould take up his Wi[redacted]uarters in the South of France, and had been joined by many of the French who fled to him for protection.

It is further ſaid that the Allies had on the application of France agreed to treat for a general Peace on the terms of each Nation retaining its ancient boundaries, but if Bonaparte refuſed to accede to this propoſal they would hear of no other.

The pursuit was continued as far as Hannau near Frankfort, when the enemy was again brought to a very severe contest, on the 29th of October: they fought for three successive days, when the Allies proved again completely victorious, and the loss of the French including prisoners, from the 16th to the 31st amounted to 150,000 men. Buonaparte went off immediately after the battle of Hannau to Paris, where he ordered a Levy of 500,000 all persons to be taken between the ages of 16 and 60. In the meantime Dresden was so completely surrounded by different detachments of the Allied Army, that the garrison was obliged to surrender and the Governor, Marshall St. Cyr, 30 Generals and about 40,000 men carrying Arms were made prisoners of war; the two Emperors and the King of Prussia took up their Headquarters at Franckfort, about the 2d or 3d of December and were issuing their Proclamations &c. through the means of the Franckfort Press!

A letter from that place dated the 6th of December states that they were in daily expectation of hearing of General Diroux being defeated at Hamburgh; Bernadotte having marched against him with a considerably superior force. Whilst the Allies were thus successfull in the North of Europe we were equally so in the South of France. The important Fortress of Pampeluna in Spain having on the same day that Buonaparte was defeated at Hannau surrendered to Don Carlos Despanne, who had some time before been appointed by Lord Wellington to Command the blockading force. The Garrison were all made prisoners of war.

After the fall of Pampeluna, Lord Wellington proceeded against a very strong position of the French on the sea coast, and near St. Jean de Lux; he attacked the place on the 10th of October, and after a severe contest he drove them out of it, taking 1500 prisoners and 50 pieces of Cannon, they were pursued all the 11th, on the night of which they again retired and entered the entrenched Camp in front of Bayonne; the place had been fortified for many months and appears to have been very strong. Our loss in taking it was very severe, being in killed, wounded and missing 259 Officers and 2516 Rank and File, shortly after this it appears that Lord Wellington entered France to the eastward of Bayonne, and by the latest accounts from his army he was at Oleron where a great number of French peasants had flocked to him for protection, he had issued an order to his troops to prepare to winter in France.

Sir John Hope had succeeded Sir Thomas Graham as second in Command under Marshall Wellington.

Holland had declared her independence. The Prince of Orange had been invited over and landed from England at Schilling amidst the acclamations of the people, and all the Ships in the Texel hoisted the Orange Flag upon his arrival; he was accompanied from England by Sir Thomas Graham in command of a body of troops and a large supply of arms was brought over by the same opportunity for the use of the forces to be raised in Holland.

Ambeer had been taken by assault by a detachment of General Bulow's troops, the Russian General Bechendorf was at Amsterdam, and in December last the whole of the French Authorities had quitted Holland.

Denmark had joined the Allies with 30,000 men; and also Switzerland had declared for them. Hanover has been taken possession of by the Russian General in the name of Great Britain, and Italy is almost entirely in possession of the Allies.

The main-body of the Allied Army crossed the Rhine at Basle on the 21st of December; and it appears by a letter dated 22d of January from Constantinople that a congress had been agreed upon by the Allies and Bonaparte, to treat for a Peace, the basis of which, if concluded, was to be the former balance of Europe; France to have the Rhine and the Pyrennees as its limits. Germany, Italy Spain, Portugal, Holland, Switzerland, and the Hanseatic Towns to be restored to their former independence, without which the Allies would not consent to lay down their Arms.

CONSTANTINOPLE,—9TH OF NOVEMBER,

The King of Bavaria has united himself to the Sovereigns who fight for the deliverance of Europe.

A complete victory was gained by the Allied Troops in the environs of Leipsic over the Emperor Napoleon, commanding in person an Army of 150,000 men, whom he had collected at that place.

The Enemy who was attacked on the 16th 18th and 19th of October was beaten at every point during these three days.

The Official Account forwarded on the 19th from Rotha in Saxony, where the Head Quarters of the Allies were, reckons the loss of the Enemy in killed and wounded at 40,000 men, and makes the numbers of prisoners 8,000. Amongst whom were 30 generals including Count Lauriston, Regnier and Bertrand, who each commanded a Corps of the French Army.

During these three glorious days, the Allies took from the Enemy 250 pieces of Cannon, and 900 Ammunition Waggons; the Town of Leipsic was taken by assault and all the hospitals with 15000 men sick and wounded were taken by the conquerors.

The Emperor Napoleon, who endeavoured to save his Artillery and baggage, and to rally his troops, sent messengers on the 19th offering to allow the remainder of the Saxon troops to go over to the Allies, on condition that Leipsic should not be bombarded, and that they should allow a free retreat to the French garrison and liberty to carry away all the warlike Stores remaining in the Town: this offer was rejected.

At the moment that the Allied Troops had entered the Town on all sides, the Saxon Troops, posted on the Parade turned their Arms against the French, and a Regiment of Infantry of Baden followed their example.

This desertion had been preceded during the former two days of fighting by a desertion of eight Regiments of Polish Infantry, two of Wirtemburg Cavalry and seven Battalions of Saxon Infantry, under the orders of Generals Norman and Russell, with four batteries containing each 20 pieces of cannon.

According to the accounts of the Aides-du-Camp of Prince Poniatowsky, who have been made prisoners, that General who had been created a few days before a Marshall of the Empire by Napoleon, was drowned in the Elster in endeavouring to avoid being taken—he tried to swim across this river and lost his life in the attempt.

The enemy retired in the greatest disorder by Mersebourg and Wissenfels; the Allied troops pursued him.

The Sovereigns of Russia, Austria and Prussia having united their forces on the 18th on the heigths between Wachaw and Probshayda were eye witnesses of the defeat of the enemy and of the heroism and triumph of their troops.

The loss of the Allies in killed and wounded may be estimated at 8 or 10,000 men. One of the important advantages of this memorable victory is also the junction of the Grand Allied army with that under the orders of the Prince Royal of Sweden and General Blucher; these latter had it thus in their power to take post in the battles which have rendered these days so memorable.

Advices received from Vienna the 24th of October.

We were expecting the actual developement, but it was impossible to foresee that it would operate with so great a rapidity:

The victory obtained by the Allies over the Emperor Napoleon in the environs of Leipsic on the 16th, 18th and 19th of October has completely disorganized the French army.

The enemy cut off from his communications with Mayence is obliged to seek the line of the Weser at Minden.

We may consider the federative system of Napoleon as at an end, and the Confederation of the Rhine as dissolved.

The Allies fought against the French in the streets of Leipsic; desertion extended even to the Poles, and indeed there never was so complete a fall as that of the Colossus who weighed down Europe.

When the cannon of Leipsic shall be heard at St. Sebastian, Lord Wellington will answer the appeal of the Allies by crossing the Adour.

There are no results which we may not hope for, perhaps we may be able to say in a few months that at last the French Revolution of which Napoleon was the fortunate continuator, has had its termination, and Europe will breathe again.

The King of Saxony, the Queen and the Princess Augusta become the prisoners of the Allies at Leipsic.

The Sovereigns of Russia, Austria and Prussia proceed with perfect unanimity with the Prince Royal of Sweden towards the great object, the deliverance of Europe, from the French yoke which has so long weighed her down.

Military News received at Constantinople on the 29th of November.

The great results of the battles of Leipsic are appearing every day: the Enemy was quickly pursued in his precipitate retreat.

His Rear Guard, attacked at Weissenfels and at Freybourg by the Generals York and Wassiltchikoff experienced a considerable loss. 4000 men were taken prisoners, 40 pieces of Cannon; many Waggons and much baggage were taken.

At Buttlastedt 600 of the Imperial Guard fell into the hands of General Count Bubna.

General Beningsen in his march on the road from Bibra to Rastemberg picked up a great number of Stragglers and Waggons which had been abandoned.

The Emperor Napoleon himself left on the road to Erfurt more than 600.

General Sebastiani experienced considerable loss and left many Prisoners.

The Conquerors thought at first, that the Emperor Napoleon would have attempted to maintain his position in the forest of Thuringe but as soon as they appeared before Erfurt he hastened his retreat.

The Town of Gotha was taken on the 22d of October by a detachment of the Allies.

A minister of France Baron St. Aignen, 73 officers and 900 men were made prisoners on this occasion.

The enemy took the direction of Mentz, to secure on this side the passage of the Rhine and save the remains of his army.

The General of Cavalry Count Wrede Commander in Chief of the Austro-Bavarian troops after having taken Wurtzbourg by capitulation advanced by forced marches to Hannau, and surprized this town on the 28th of October taking 2000 prisoners amongst whom were General St. Andre and a great number of officers—he detached the Bavarian General the Count de Richberg to Franckfort with orders to drive the enemy from that town and take up a position there.

On the 29th of October the advanced guard of the enemy, having the greatest anxiety to secure the passage at Mentz in order that Napoleon might effectuate on this side that of the Rhine with what he could save of his Army, appeared in the environs of Hannau,

The General of cavalry Count Wrede received this force with the greatest valour, made 4000 prisoners, principally of the "Young Guards," and amongst these 200 Officers.

On the 30th Napoleon himself arrived with the rest of his Troops and made every effort but in vain, to pierce the centre of the Austro-Bavarian Army, and force the passage of the Kinzing, he repeated his attacks towards evening, and at night he bombarded Hannau.

(To be Continued in a Supplement which shall be published in the course of the day.)

ARRIVALS.]—Ensign Sealy 4th Regiment.
Captain C. J. Bond Artiltery.
Lieutenant Ogilvie 24th M. N. I.
Captain B. Kennett 2d Bat. 3d Regt.
Lieutenant Tweedy 4th Regiment.
DEPARTURES.]—Captain Smith N. C.
Major Fallon 2d Bat. 4th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—March 17th H. C. Ship Batavia Captain John Mayne from Bengal.
SAILED.—March 17th Ship Bombay Merchant Captain John Grant to Madras.

SEROOR RACES.

MONDAY, 14th FEBRUARY 1814.

The Seroor Purse, 750 Rupees from the Fund for all Horses that had never started for Plate Purse, Sweepstakes &c. &c.—weight for age Byculla Standard—Heats 2 Miles

Age		1st Heat	2d Heat.
5 years	Capt. Maynes C. A. H. Sulky	2	3
Aged	Mr. Soillieux's B. A. H. Marmion		distanced,
5 years	Mr. Sylvester's C. A. H. The Dandy	4	4
Aged	Mr. Sherriff's C. A. H. Comet	2	2
6 years	Mr. Hogarth's C. A. H. Traveller	5	drawn.
6 years	Mr. Cock's B. A. H. Haphazard	6	5
5 years	Mr. Spiller's C. A. H. Montavic	1	1
	Time of running 1st Heat	4	24
	Do. Do. 2d Do.	4	26

First Heat. Traveller led for a Mile and Quarter, when Montavic came up and passed him, after which the Dandy made play, passing Traveller and got nearly even to Montavic; in the last half mile Comet shewed great bottom, passing Sulky and the Dandy and running for a short distance close to Montavic, who was let out after passing the distance post and won easy. Marmion appeared unwell and bled at the nose.

Second Heat. Sulky took the lead for a short distance when Montavic passed him and kept the lead all round, Sulky however running nearly neck and neck with him for a mile and half, the Dandy again made a good push about the mile and quarter and came near the leading Horses, but then fell off—Comet as in the former Heat (after passing the 3d half mile) made play and passed all the Horses except Montavic with whom he ran neck & neck till reaching the distance post, when Montavic shot a head and won easy, not having been pushed in either heat—Comet is an excellent little Horse, under 13 hands 3 inches.

Same day. The Colts plate 450 Rupees from the Fund for Maiden Colts only. Heats 1¼ mile,

Age		1st Heat	2d Do.
4	Mr. Jervis's G. A. C. Creeper	1	1
4	Mr. Hancock's B. A. C. Bobbery	3	drawn.
3	Mr. Morris's B. A. C. Jeremydidler	2	2
	Time of running 1st Heat	3	33
	Do. Do. 2d Do	3	38

First Heat. Bobbery led for the first half mile, when Creeper passed him and won the heat with ease in hand all the way—Bobbery had only 9 days training and appeared to want wind, it was however a good race between him and Jeremydidler.

Second Heat. Jeremydidler led off, but was soon passed by Creeper who won easy.

SECOND DAY. WEDNESDAY. 16th FEB. 1814.

A give and take plate of 500 Rupees from the Fund, for all Horses, weight for inches Heats 1¼ mile.

Weights st. lbs. oz.		Heat. 1st	2d
9 3 8	Mr. White's B. A. H Grofvenor	2	4
9 1 12	Capt. Mayne's C. A. H. Brickdust	4	drawn.
8 6 2	Mr. Sheriff's C. A. H. Comet	1	1
8 3 8	Mr. Hogarth's C. A. H. Traveller	3	2
7 10 8	Mr. Morris's B. A. H. Madcap	5	3
8 7 0	Col. Smith's C. A H Quiz	6	did n't start
	Time of running 1st Heat	3	16
	Do. Do. 2d Do.	3	25

First Heat. Brickdust and Grosvenor led for the first half mile, when Comet came up passed Brickdust and ran neck and neck with Grosvenor to the distance post, when he shot a head and won without apparent exertion. Madcap made an excellent start about the 2d half mile and ran up to Brickdust, who however headed him again before they reached the distance post. Traveller was held in rather too long, but came up in good stile, during the last half mile, passing Brickdust and Madcap within the distance post—Quiz started badly but managed to save his distance.

Second Heat. Comet took the lead which he kept all round, followed closely however by Traveller for the first mile, when he shot a head and ran for the last half mile completely in hand—Grosvenor fell off very much and would have been distanced, had any Horse been able to keep near Comet—it was an excellent race between Madcap and Traveller, neck and neck the last half mile.

Same day. A Hunters Plate of 500 Rupees from the Fund open to all Horses carrying 10 stone—One Heat twice round the course—3 miles. N. B. The winning Horse subject to be challenged and sold for 800 Rupees within a quarter of an hour after the Race,

	Mr. Jervis's G. A. C. Creeper	2
	Mr. Corker's G. A. H. Trap	3
	Mr. John Sherriff's B. A. H. Molly	bolted.
	Mr. Cock's B. A. H Haphazard	4
Entered at the post	Mr. Brough's C. A. H. Engineer	1
	Mr. Nash's B. C. H. Valentine	bolted.

Time of running - - 7 11.

Valentine led off closely followed by Haphazard and Trap who soon passed him and ran together for the first 2 miles, when Creeper made play passed Haphazard and Trap and kept the lead till within the last half mile post, when Engineer made an excellent push passed all the Horses and won by four lengths in good stile, he is a very powerful little Horse, only 13 2¼ inches.

THIRD DAY. FRIDAY FEBRUARY 18TH.

A Sweep Stakes of 50 Rupees each with 400 Rupees from the fund for all Hourses carrying 9 St. 7 lbs. heats 2 miles.

Major Harris's C. A. H. Slouch.	- - -	2 2
Capt. Maynes' G. A. H. Mirza.	- - -	1 1

Time of running first heat 4 40 2d heat 4 48

There was not much sport expected from this race as Slouch was known to be a determined bolter: after several attempts, he got off the course in the 2d half mile, but was soon brought on again however he never got up with Mirza, who was kept in for that purpose in the hope of making a good race; 2d heat much the same as the former, Slouch having again bolted about the same place.

Same day a plate of 200 Rupees for Ponies not above 13 hands 1 inch 1½ mile heat.

Captain Bond's B. P. Quick match,	- -	Bolted.
Major Harris's D. P. Steel Yard.	- - -	Bolted.
Mr. Bayly's B. P. Tipperary,	- - -	1 2 1
Mr. Jones's G. P. Owen Glendower,	-	3 Bolted.
Mr. Wilson's C. P. Pickle,	- - - -	2 Bolted

1st. Heat Quick match, Steelyard and Tipperary bolted in the 1st half mile, Tipperary was soon brought back and altho' about 2 distances in the rear in the 2d half mile, he managed to win the heat, it was however a very interesting one for the last half mile Pickle Owenglendower and Tipperary neck and neck nearly all the way, and it was only won by half a neck—2d heat Owen gendower bolted at Starting and was not again brought on the course Pickle and Tipperary ran neck and neck all the way round in superior style till within a few yards of the winning post, when Tipperary swerved; this heat was run in 3, 37.

3d. Heat this was a laughable race both Ponies bolted at Starting and at least 20 times during the heat.—Tipperary was at length got

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found in something more than a quarter of an hour and won the race.

FOURTH & LAST DAY. MONDAY 21st FEB. 1814.

The Elphinstone Cup, value 100 Guineas free for all Arab Horses carrying 9 Stone, Heats 2 Miles.

	1R Heat	2d Do.
Capt. Mayne's G. A. H Mirza	1	1
Mr. Quarrley's G. A. H Trumpeter	3	2
Mr. Sherriff's C. A. H. Comet	4	4
Mr. Spiller's C. A. H. Montavic	2	3
Time of running 1R Heat	4	29
Do. Do. 2d Do,	4	26

First Heat. In hand for the first mile Mirza leading, which he kept all round—Montavic made a very excellent push in the last half mile and came close to Mirza, but was unable to maintain it in the heavy ground, against Mirza's superior size and strength—Trumpeter and Comet laid by, saving their distance.

Second Heat. A most interesting Race, all the Horses neck and neck for the first half mile when Mirza got the lead, which he kept till the last half mile, when Montavic as in the former heat made a push and headed him for a short distance but fell off in mounting the rising ground, it was however a good race between Montavic and Trumpeter the latter beating by about a length.

Same day. A plate of 400 Rupees from the Fund for the beaten Horses of the season weighsted lbs. by the Stewards. Heats 2 miles.

9 1	Mr. Hogarth's Traveller	1	1
9 7	Mr. Sherriff's Sulky	Bolted & distanced.	
9 4	Mr. Sylvester's The Dandy	4	3
A Feather	Mr. Hancock's Bobbery	3	4
9 4	Mr. Corker's Trap	2	2

First Heat Bobbery led for the first mile and half, when Traveller passed him and won the race with ease.

Second Heat. The Dandy led for a mile, closely followed by Trap, who passed him before reaching the 1½ mile post—Traveller as in the former heat made his such in the last half mile and won easy.

Time of running 1R heat	4	42
Do. Do. 2d Do-	4	45

Same Day.—A Sweepstakes of one Gold Mohur each with 100 Rupees from the Fund for all untrained Horses—Heat 1½ mile.

This race was won by Mr. Broughs Grey Horse Tough beating five others, distanced one.

The Seroor course is perhaps one of the heaviest in India; Trumpeter who ran the 2 miles in Bombay in 4, 20 with ease was beat here easily in 4, 26 and Bowler who run, the 1½ mile at Surat in 3 9 could only do the same distance on the Seroor Course in 3, 21.

BOMBAY, March 12th 1814

SIR,

Permit me thro' the medium of your Paper to request the attention of the Medical Gentlemen of this Presidency to the following queries.

Is not Mercury employed here too much as a Panacea, and does not this circumstance favour an indolent and negligent Pathology and empirical practice injurious to all Medical improvement.

Is sufficient attention paid regularly to its mode of action, and is it always had in view that this differs according to the nature of the desease, as well as the constitutional Ideosynerasy of the Body Labouring under it.

Does not its' abuse occasion many loath some and fatal deseases.

Is not the practice then of administering it in all cases until Phyalism be induced, replete with danger; should not the difficulty of producing its influence on the salivary glands be considered rather as a criterion of its acting on some other gland, than of its being much in the system.

Does not dissection sometimes shew in such cases a destructive effect on the Lungs from its too liberal employment, when the symptoms of desease during life appeared to be those of some affection of the Liver.

Is not this Medicine deleterious in some constitutions, and is there no suspicion of it's abuse being too frequently the cause of suppuration of the Liver itself.

Is it not known to excite latent Scrofula in all its forms and violence These inquiries have been suggested by some facts contraindicating this favorite practice here; and as the principles on which its employment as a Panacea is founded, are not very obvious, I have thus taken the liberty of soliciting information on the subject, wishing it at the same time to be clearly understood that I am fully sensible of its many inestimable virtues, and do not by any means condemn a judicious and discreet use of it.—In the words of Sylvius Prejudiciis falsis mens libera, facilius, feliciusque progrediatur in acquirenda vera Medecinæ Notitia.

I am

Sir,

Yours very obediently

MEDICUS.

Calcutta Intelligence.

FEBRUARY 26, 1814,

The second Sale of the Honorable Company's Agency Opium, of the year 1812,—13, took place at the Godowns in the Old Fort, on Tuesday last:

Number of Chests sold, as under.

Behar	1922
Benares	462
Total	2384

Average on the whole quantity sold per Chest	2025	6	2
Ditto on the Behar Opium, per do.	2032	2	7
Ditto Benares Ditto do.	1997	3	4
The extremes of the Behar, were 1800	2220		
Of the Benares, 1980	2015		

On Monday afternoon, Lord Moira, and his suite returned to Barrackpore, from the Kishnaghur district. — Although the party were not so fortunate as to meet with a Tiger, we understand, his Lordship expressed himself much satisfied with the excursion.

Madras Intelligence.

MARCH 5, 1814.

Dr. Ainslie of this Establishment who had been appointed by the Java Government, on a Mission to Japan, in which it appears he succeeded, has returned to Batavia.—An extract from the Penang Gazette, gives a melancholy detail of the Murder of Mr. Richard Brown and his Assistant, by the Malays, on the Island of Banca.

By the Navy List of September, it appears, that the Jane Duchess of Gordon, Lady Jane Dundas new ships, and Ceylon, were under orders for India, the Aquilon Frigate, is likewise mentioned as the convoy—The two former are stated to be for Ceylon and Bengal—and the latter for Madras and Bengal—Letters received by the Acorn, mention an October fleet, which, we conceive, may consist of the above named ships.

The Cornwall, Captain Henderson, is mentioned in the same list, as consigned to Madas and Bengal.

Prince of Wales Island Gazette.

FEBRUARY 12, 1814.

On Monday, the brig Gloucester, Captain James Carnegy, arrived from Calcutta.

On Wednesday, the Fleetwood, Captain James Green, anchored in the harbour from Calcutta.

The Fleetwood left the Pilot on the 16th ultimo, but gives us less information than we expected to have received by this conveyance.—Passengers: Mrs. Green,—Dr. J. Robertson, Superintending Surgeon, for Java; Lieut. Gandy, Volunteer, ditto; Captain Watts, Country Service; and Mr. John Maington.

The Fleetwood, having passed Pulo Boutan, on the 5th instant, and being abreast of the Ladders, encountered suddenly very severe weather from the E. N. E. with a heavy and immense sea, so as to drive her off the coast; this occasioned her to labour much, and it was with extreme difficulty, she made the port of her destination.

Our thanks are due to the Correspondent of Malacca, who has so kindly enabled us to lay the following information before the public, under date the 30th ultimo.

"The ship Discovery, Captain O'Comer, arrived here yesterday, from Batavia, which Port she left on the 17th December: on the 7th instant, Captain C. spoke the Hoogly in the straits of Banca, who was informed by the Commander of that ship, that he fell in with the Charlotte on the 17th, and with the Mary on the 22d December from Japan, with cargoes of Copper and Japan Ware.—The expedition had succeeded, and one of the Officers who accompanied it got permission to stay, but Docter Ainslie, was not allowed to remain at Japan.—The Charlotte and Mary lay there three months—and parted company two days after they failed from that port.—They appeared to be deeply laden; and it was supposed, that another vessel would soon be despatched from Java to Japan, with the sanction of the Japanese Government; which, by the bye, never allowed the Dutch to send more than one ship annually to their territory—Doctor Ainslie, and the rest of the Commissioners, were all well.

"Mr. Richard Brown, (who was appointed Superintendant of the Tin Mines, in the district of Taboosir, on the Island of Banca,) and his Dutch Assistant, were murdered by some Malays, connected with this establishment. They seized the Amboynese soldiers and kept them in captivity for some days; with intention, eventually to sell them as slaves at Billiton.—The Margaret, a small vessel in the Company's Service, and commanded by Richard O'Conner, was sent to Tabooalie, to make some enquiry into the matter,—and owing to the fortunate escape of one or two of the Amboynese soldiers, the abode of those ruffians was discovered in the midst of a thick jungle, where Capt. O'Conner, and a detachment of Amboynese soldiers, under the command of an European Officer, who had come in the Margaret, went on shore and took them by surprize, in their hut; and in the conflict killed two or three of their body.—The principal man concerned in the horrible deed, was one of those that fell.—It appears by subsequent information, that Mr. Brown and his Dutch Assistant, were forcibly tied to a tree and most inhumanly stabbed with krises.—Further endeavours are making to discover all the other persons of this merciless Banditti.

"Mr. Hugh Hope has been appointed a Member of Council, at Batavia, in the room of Mr. Muntinghe, who has retired from the Service.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,

JUNE 9th.

TYLER *v.* NICHOLLS.

This was an action brought by the Plaintiff, to recover damages for an assault committed upon him by the Defendant, who is a Major in the Royal Marines. The Plaintiff, a farmer of respectability, residing in the neighbourhood of Blackheath, had occasion, a short time since, in company with his sister and another young Lady, to pass the house of Sir John Douglas, where the Defendant had been paying a visit. When he passed the house Defendant was on horseback before it; the fore legs of his horse being on the foot-path, and his hind legs in the road. As the ladies were fearful of passing while the horse remained in this situation; the Plaintiff, requested Major Nicholls to rein him back a little, which he promised to do, but which promise he did not perform. The Plaintiff then bowed his head under the neck of the horse, and passed, having the young lady under his arm, and calling on his sister to follow them, which she did, after considerable hesitation. When she overtook the Plaintiff, who had advanced about twenty yards, she informed him how much she had been alarmed, when he immediately turned back, and said to the Defendant, "If you were a Gentlemen, you would have reined back your horse, and permitted the ladies to pass." Major Nicholas observed, "that the Plaintiff was a d——d impertinent fellow, and accompanied the observation by striking him a violent blow with a large stick, which he had in his hand. The Plaintiff reeled back several paces, in consequence of the violence of the assault, and then fell to the ground. He remained in a state of insensibility for a few minutes, and, when he was able to rise, he applied to the Defendant for his address, who said, "you shall get neither address nor re-dress from me, except a good horse whipping, if you are impertinent.' Plaintiff then applied to Sir John Douglas, to know who the assailant was—but Sir John refused to inform him, observing, that as he had not seen the fracas, and did not know how it had originated, he did not conceive himself justified in interfering." The Plaintiff at length discovered that the Defendant was a Major in the Marines, and immediately brought his action for the assault.

These facts having been proved by the evidence of the young ladies who were in the Plaintiff's company, at the time the occurrence took place-

Mr. Topping addressed the Jury on behalf of the Defendant. He stated, that by the particular desire of his client, he would call a witness who was present at the time the alleged assault took place. What that witness would prove, whether it would make the case better or worse for the Defendant, he could not tell. If it had been left to his discretion, he certainly should not have called a witness; but as the command of his client was imperative upon him, he was obliged to proceed.

He then called a groom, in the service of Sir John Douglas, who deposed, that when Major Nicholls was called upon to rein back his horse, he (the witness) was doing something to the bridle curb. That the reason of the Defendant's not backing the animal was, because a Greenwich stage was at the moment passing close behind him; but notwithstanding, there was sufficient room for any person to pass the horse on the footpath without danger. That the Plaintiff had proceeded nearly 20 yards, before he returned to Major Nicholls, which he did in a very threatening manner, flourishing his stick across the Defendant's face, and exclaiming "You are no Gentleman! or you would have reined back your horse!"—On this Defendant let his cane fall gently on the Plaintiff's head. He saw Plaintiff sink to the ground, and saw some women pick him up again. He then went into the stable, and witnessed nothing farther.

The two Ladies were again called, and they positively stated, that the Greenwich stage, alluded to by the last witness, did not pass till after the Plaintiff had been knocked down.

The Attorny-General, on the part of the Plaintiff descanted at some length on the severity of the assault, which was quite unprovoked, and laid peculiar stress on the politeness and attention which the feme sex were entitled to receive from those who were their natural protectors, and more especially from Gentlemen of the military profession.

The Jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages 100l.

A fine tortoiseshell cat was on Friday morning seen approaching London bridge, peaceably seated in a large bowl dish. As she advanced towards the fall, every one anticipated that she would be overturned and precipitated into the stream. She kept her seat, however, with great presence of mind, and amidst loud cheers, shot the centre arch with as much dexterity as the most experienced watarmen. A boy, hearing her voice shortly after she had made this hazzardous attempt, and fancying she wanted a pilot, rowed towards her, and took her into his wherry, when he found around her neck a parchment scroll, stating that she had come from Richmond-bridge, and directing, if she should reach London in safety, that she should be conveyed to Mrs. Clarke, in high-street, in the Borough, who would reward the bringer. The boy, in pursuance of these instructions, conveyed poor puss to Mrs. Clarke, who seemed to be apprised of the circumstance, and rewarded the messenger which half a crown. It turned out that the voyage was undertaken for a wager between two Richmond Gentlemen, and that puss embarked at the turn of the tide in the course of the night, and happily reached her destination without sustaining any injury."

AMERICAN PAPERS.

TORPEDOES AGAIN.

NORFOLK, JULY 27,—Mr. E. Mix of the Navy, a gentleman of integrity and enterprize, has been for several weeks past preparing Torpedoes to attempt the explosion of some of the enemy's shipping in Lyonhaven Bay. The British 74 gun ship Plantagenet, that has for a month past been lying abreast of Cape Henry light-house, and has rarely had the company of any other vessel, appeared to Mr. Mix as the most favourable object for trying his experiment on. Accordingly on the night of the 18th July, accompanied by Capt. Bowman, of Salem, and Midshipman M'Gowan, of the United States Navy, who volunteered their assistance during the whole enterprize, he left his place of rendezvous and proceeded down to the Plantagenet, of 74 guns, in a large boat, which he calls the "Chesapeake's Revenge," and from previous observation found no difficulty in ascertaining the position of the ship. When he had got to within forty fathom of her, he dropped the Torpedo over, in the very instant of doing which he was hailed by one of the enemy's guard boats.

The machine was speedily taken into the boat again, and he made his way off in safety. On the night of the 19th he made another attempt, and was again discovered ere he could accomplish his purpose. On the night of the 20th he succeeded in getting within fifteen yards of the ship's bow, and directly under her jib-boom. There he continued making his prepatations for fifteen minutes, when a centinel from the forecastle hailed "boat ahoy!" and he had tode-camp. The centinel not being answered, fired his musket, which was followed by a rapid discharge of small arms.—Blue lights were made to find out the boat, but failed; they then threw rockets in different directions, which illuminated the water for a considerable width as far as they were thrown, and succeeded in discovering the position of the nocturnal visitor; when the ship commenced a rapid fire of heavy guns, slipped her cables and made some sail; while her boats were dispatched in pursuit. The daring intruders, however, escaped un hurt. The visits were repeated on the nights of the 21st, 22d and 23d, without success, as the ship having taken the alarm, changed her position every night. On the night of the 24th, however, Mr. Mix succeeded in finding her out, and having taken his position within 100 yards distance, in a direction with her larboard bow, he dropped the fatal machine into the water just as the centinel was crying *all's well*. It was swept along with the tide, and would have completely effected its errand, but for a cause not proper to be named here, but which may be easily guarded

(Continued after the Poetry.)

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SANDY AND NAP.

A NEW BALLAD

FROM

ABERDEENSHIRE,

To the auld tune o' "the Wife and the Wee-pickle tow."

I.

Twa Emperors ance had a bit o' a ſpree,
I wat na weel fat was the meanin' o't,
I believe they fell out 'cauſe they cudna agree,
Sae it mak's na fa was the beginnin' o't.
The tane was a General o' mickle renown,
His name it was Nap, an' he ware the French Crown
He ſware he wad eat's Geeſe at Peterſburgh toun:
Quo Sandie, "Ye's ken o' the wunnin' o't.

II.

Nap roored his horn to gader the clan
Till his wizen was fair wi' the winnin o't,
He had four hunner thuſan men un'ers comman'
Sae that was a gay beginnin' o't.
Now Sandy was eiry to ſee ſic a thrang,
O ſwards, guns and halberts, a' marchin' alang,
Sae he thought it was time to be raiſin' his gang,
To help him a hitch to the thinnin' o't.

III.

Quo' he, "neeber Nap, hear the counſel I gie,
"For ſtrife's nae mous to be tiggin' wi't,
"An duna be ſhakin' your pike ſtaff at me,
"For fear ye be dung o' the tiggin wi't:
"Far, tho' I'm nae weird at fire weapons ava,
"An ye will come my yate, ye may e'en get a blaw.
"Wi' ſome clod o' ice, or weel geippet ſnaw ba'
"May lay you a month i' your biggin wi't."

IV.

Quo Nappie, "Neer waſte your guid counſel on me,
"For I'm nae takin' tent o' the rizen o't,
"Nor ughtly my pike ſtaff, behad ye a wee
"An I'll get your lugs ring wi' the whizzen o't,
"An think nae to fleg me wi' ſic a fracas
"Abour your hardice or weel grippet ſnaw ba',
"Am I ſic a bairn's to fling at a ba'?
"I care nae a doit for a dizzen o't."

V.

Now Nappy's awa wi' his ſwaird to the war,
Like a man wi' a ſcythe to the mawin' o't,
Bit they ſaddled ſhanks mare lang afore he came neer,
An' hain'd him the faſh o' the drawin' o't.
He bravely purſued them frae hillock to how,
Fae tounie to town, and fae' knappie to know
Till at laſt he arrived at the wa's o' Moſcow,
Sair'dung wi the pechin' an blawin' o't.

VI.

Quo' he till his men, "ye're baith hungry an' dry,
"But ye're nae vera far fae the ſkin' o't.
"Here's fourth o' guid biſcuit and brandy forbye,
"An' ye'll get it a' at the ſackin' o't."
The Provoſt defended the town fat he dow,
(Fat mare cud he dee?) ſyne he up wi' a cow,
"Gin I canna keep it I's leave't in a low,
"Nae doubt ye'll mak rich by the takin o't,

VII.

Poor Nappie half crazy fleed ſcrattin' his pow
Till he neer claw'd a hule i' the wiggin o't,
To ſee a's guid brandy gae up in a low,
Fan he made himſel ſure o' the ſwiggin' o't.
He's half dead o' hunger, the biſcuits awa',
The fraſt nippet's niz, an the driſ 'gan to blaw,
An nae a bield left to protec him ava,
Bit a cloiter wi holes i' the riggin o't.

VIII.

Fu fain wad he been till hae taen himſel hame,
Bit was wille o' a wife for the dein' o't,
Syne "hang me," quo' he, "I've jiſt hit o' the ſcheme;
An' I'll phy them a march at the lyin o't,"
He turn'd wi his fancy jiſt big wi' the lee,
To the General (ſu ca ye him) waurin the ee,
An' cried "I'm the conqueror, dinna ye ſee,
"Your garriſon's taen to the fleein o't.

IX.

"Now jiſt out o' pity to lat you alane
(For I ken ye're nae out o' the needin' o't.)
I'll ſaddle my mare, an ſhortly be gane,
Giff ye'll gie me ſtrae far the ſeedin' o't."
Quo he, "I'm a ſoldier o' four ſcare an' twa;
"An' ne'er ſaw a conqueror beggin for ſtraw,
"In troth ye may paſture your mare o' the ſnaw,
"An there's plenty o' that for the beddin o't.

X.

"Gin ye reeſe the upſhot I'm fairly miſtaen,
"For a' that ye brag o' the winnin o't."
"I dareſay ye're thinking your jobbies near deen
"But ye're only jiſt at the beginnin' o't."
He up and he quet ſic a divot o' ſnaw,
The chiel was half ſmor'd and ran yowlin' awa
(For blin' that he was, he cud hau' le a ba')
An' he gae them their turn o' the rinnin o't.

XI.

The roads were like hoans, an' the waggons they brak,
An' the men an' the horſe at the fa in o't,
And the roure a' wild Coſſacks like cats o' their back,
Ne'er miſſin a claught at the clawin' o't;
An Kutuſoffees, the auld ſneck drawer knave!
Made many a gentleman fit for the grave,
The ſnaw fell'd the feck, and he ſmat a' the lave,
He hed sick a knack at the ba'in o't.

XII.

Peer Nappie himſel jiſt got aff wi' the life,
An anither, by dint o' the leggin o't;
Like bane o' him fare, an' weel fa'd o' the ſtrife
An' his heart like to flit wi' the fleggin o't,
"I've tint a my horſes, 'I've tint a my men,
"I've run frae a carle near fourſcare an' ten,
"Wae worth me gin I gae to yon town agen
"Gif I ſhould gae try the beggin o't.

XIII.

"I've ridden my mare, till I've ridden her dead
"An' my hardies hae tint a' the ſkinnin o't;
"I've ſtoiter'd an' faen, till I've pronn'd a my head
"An peel'd a my feet wi' the rinnin o't.
"An ſyne to get naething bit travel for pains,
"Ambe glad to win aff wi' the ſkull roun' my brains
"Will ſcrimmer me aye wi' North country campaigns
"For the coſt gaes by the winnin' o't."

XIIII.

Quo' Sandy "Frien Nap will ye now tak' advice,
"(Tho' ye ſcorn'd it at the beginnin' o't;
Bit abbins your ſtamicks are freely ſae nice,
Sin ye pree'd awee ſpice o' the rinnin' o't.
Tak warnin' frae this gin ye be your ain frien
An' ne'er be again ſic a gowk's ye hae been,
Nor fancy it brave to rap heads wi' a ſtane,
An' think to come aff wi the winnin' o't!!

(Continued from the Third Page.)

against in future experiments: it exploded a few ſeconds too ſoon. The ſcene was awfully ſublime! It was like the conculſion of an earthquake, attended with a ſound louder and more terrific than the heavieſt peal of thunder. A pyramid of water, fifty feet in circumference, was thrown up to the height of thirty or forty feet: its appearance was a vived red, tinged at the ſides with a beautiful purple. On aſcending to its greateſt height, it burſt at the top with a tremendous exploſion, and fell in torrents on the deck of the ſhip, which rolled into the yawning chaſm below, and had nearly upſet: Impervious darkneſs again prevailed. The light occaſioned by the exploſion, though fleeting, enabled Mr. Mix and his companions to diſcover that the fore channel of the ſhip was blown off, and a boat which lay alongſide, with ſeveral men in her, was thrown up in the dreadful convulſion of the waters. Terrible indeed muſt have been the panic of the ſhip's crew, from the noiſe and confuſion which appeared to our adventurres to prevail on board; and they are certain that nearly the whole of the ſhip's crew haſtily betook themſelves to the boats.

Though he did not ſucceed on this occaſion in deſtroying one of the enemy's ſhips. Mr. Mix is rather encouraged than diſheartened. He is reſolved to make another attempt as ſoon as time and circumſtances will admit; and he appears confident, from the expeſience which practice has given him, that he will be able to make future trials with a certainty of ſucceſs.

Since the Tropedo exploſion on Saturday night, the Plantagenet has been guarded by a 74 and two frigates, which, with two or three tenders, compriſe all the ſhipping at preſent in Lymnhaven.

WARREN HASTINGS, Eſq.

This venerable and much celebrated man received lately from the Univerſity of Oxford, an honorary Degree, a tribute of juſtice to his extenſive knowledge in every branch of Literature, Arts, and Sciences. The Degree was conferred in full convocation at the Theatre, (which was exceſſively crowded), in the moſt handſome and impreſſive manner, by Dr. Phillimore, profeſſor of Civil Law. The Orcheſtra was furniſhed with the moſt celebrated vocal and inſtrumental performers, among whom was Catalani. On the appearance of Mr. Haſtings, in his Civilian's gown, he was hailed in the moſt flattering manner, and when the ceremony finiſhed, reiterated ſhouts teſtified more than uſual ſatisfaction. Dr. Phillimore in an energetic, and beautiful latin ſpeech, eulogiſed the character of Mr. Haſtings, comprising an epitome of all his atchievements, merits, and ſuffferings, at the concluſion of which Mr. Haſtings took his ſeat among the Doctors. He was much affected with this public teſtimony of his merits, which he may juſtly conſider one of thoſe cordial antidotes, calculated to mitigate the ſeverity of former unmerited perſecution, if not entirely to eraſe it from his mind.

TALES OF WONDER.

Two marvellous ſtories are at preſent in circulation, and though real events of the moſt extraordinary nature are daily occurring, thoſe, with many perſons, do not engage ſo much attention as the following:

THE LATE QUEEN OF FRANCE.

"A diſtinguiſhed foreigner, reſident in this country, and intimately connected with Vienna, has been privately informed, that during the Armiſtice, letters, purporting to be written by the late Queen of France, had been ſecretly tranſmitted to the Emperor of Auſtria, in which the deceaſed invokes his Imperial Majeſty moſt ſeriouſly to remember the ſacred obligations of affection and conſanguinity which had exiſted between them; and never to forget the inhuman and unexampled cruelties inflicted on herſelf, and on her family—to be no longer a parficipator of murder, pollution, tyranny, and rapine; ſhe awful criſis had arrived.

"His own happineſs here and hereafter depended on his deciſion. Theſe letters were ſhort, impreſſive, and devout, written in a hand-writing which when compared with the Queen's, was a perfect *fac ſimile*.

"The impreſſion on the wax, the ſame ſhe uſed in correſpondence with her family.

"To increaſe the appearance of ſupernatural agency, they were depoſited during the night in a myſterious manner, which evaded all inquiry and reſearch.

"The Emperor paid a marked but ſilent attention to their contents, and gradually became ſerious, meditative, and reſtleſs: when he was addreſſed finally in the ſame ſecret manner, and informed, in the moſt minute manner, of his own wretchedneſs and feelings; that the remedy was in his own hands: that by joining the Allies he would reſcue Germany, ſave himſelf, and in two years regain his original title, and all his ceded dominions.

WILLIAM PITT.

A perſon of the name of Francis Murray, formerly employed as a conſtable in taking up French emigrants, had a demand of 30*l.* on the Treaſury for expences. He aſſerts, that about eleven months after the public funeral of Mr. Pitt, *he met him on horſeback*, in the London-road, and determined to have his money from him. He was quite ſure of the perſon being Mr. Pitt; and, after much watching, threatening, and abuſe, he ſays, he actually obtained payment of thirty-two pounds from this identical Mr. Pitt, although he called himſelf Mr. Chapman. And Mr. Murray went on proſecuting the dead-and-alive Miniſter, becauſe he had alſo promiſed him a place, until, on Monday the 9th ult. he was ordered, by a ſummons from Marlborough-ſtreet Office, to find bail to keep the peace to the ſaid Mr. Chapman. But he perſiſted that the ſaid Mr. Chapman was the actual William Pitt, late Prime Miniſter of England; he was conſidered as a madman, and ſuffered to depart. Now, that a man ſhould perſiſt in his miſtake in the hopes, of getting a place, particularly after he had obtained 32*l.* on the ſtrength of it, we can eaſily conceive; but we did not think it poſſible that a writer could be found publicly and ſeriouſly to declare his full and ſerious belief, "that Mr. Pitt is not dead, but that he pretended to creep into a coffin to eſcape the rude graſp of adverſe fortune." Yet we find affidavits, certificates, and diſcoſſion, on this ſubject, deliberately put forth in *twenty ſeven columns* of a periodical publication.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.]—On the 3d inſtant, the lady of Lieutenant James Dickinſon, of a daughter.

On Monday laſt the 14th inſtant the Lady of Capt. John William Sockett of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES IN EUROPE.

On the 26th of Auguſt, at All Saints, Malden, Charles James Matcalfe, Eſq. of Roxton Houſe, Bedfordſhire, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. John May, of Malden.

At Walthamſtow, Benjamin Travers, Eſq. of New Broad Street, to Caroline, eldeſt daughter of George Millet, Eſq. of Walthamſtow.

John Price, Eſq. of Baker Street, Portman Square, to Ann Seaton, daughter of H. Seaton, Eſq. of Montague Street, Montague Square.

On the 25th of Auguſt, by ſpecial licence, by the Rev. A. Tottlethwayte, at St. George's Church, Sir Charles Knightly, Bart. of Fawley, in the Co. of Northampton, to Miſs Hervey, daughter of the late Felton Hervey, Eſq.

At St. James's Church, Mr. Forreſter, to Lady Louiſa Vane eldeſt Daughter of the Earl of Darlington.

In Dublin, at the houſe of Lady Cox, the Hon. Francis Charles Anneſley, ſon of Earl Anneſley, to Mary, Daughter of William Radcliffe, Eſq.

On the 27th of July, by ſpecial licence, The Earl of Darlington, of Cleveland Houſe, St. James's Square, to Miſs Elizabeth Ruſſell, of Newton Houſe, near Bedale, Yorkſhire.

At the Dowager Viſcountess Duncan's Edinburgh, James Dundas, Eſq. of Dundas to the Honorable Mary Tulton Duncan. Daughter of the late Lord Viſcount Duncan.

Thomas Hatt, Eſq. banker at Uttoxeter, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Sheppard, Bart. of Thornton Hall, Bucks.

At Edinburgh, by the Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Baillie, Bart. Davis, Eſq. M. P. eldeſt ſon of Richard Hart Davis, Eſq. M. P. of Watton Caſtle, Somerſetſhire, to Charlotte, fourth daughter of the Lady Eleanor Dundas, and Niece to the Earl of Hume.

At Cardington, by the Rev. John Foſter, the Rev. Thomas Bedford, A. M. of Haynes, Bedfordſhire, to the Hon. Barbara St. John, youngeſt daughter of the late Henry Beauchamp, Lord St. John, of Bletſoe, and Niece to Samuel Whitbread, Eſq. M. P.

At Cloucilla, Lions, Lucas Foſter, Eſq. Aid-de-Camp to Lieut.-General Drummond, to Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Alexander Kirkpatrick, Eſq. Governor of the Bank of Ireland.

At the Collegiate Church, Southwell, Capt. G. Nicholls, of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's Naval ſervice, to Mrs. Harriet Warlow, of that place.

At the Houſe of Lady Jones, South Audley Street, by ſpecial licence, by the Rev. Charles Snipley, Charles Warren, Eſq. of Lincolns Inn, to Amelia, only daughter of W. C. Sloper, Eſq. of Sundridge.

Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart. to Miſs Askew, ſiſter of Adam Askew, of Redheugh, in the Co. of Durham, Eſq.

The Right Hon. Lord Wm. Somerſet, Brother of the Duke of Beaufort, to Miſs Molyneux, daughter of Major General Molyneux, and niece of Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart. of Caſtle Dillon, in Ireland.

At Knowle, the Earl of Delaware, to Lady Elizabeth Sackville, youngeſt daughter of the late and ſiſter to the preſent Duke of Dorſet.

At Edinburgh, Sir T. Stepney, Bart. to Mrs. Ruſſell Manners.

On the 21ſt of Auguſt, at Liſſin, the Rev. R. Alexander, eldeſt ſon of the Lord Biſhop of Down, to Miſs Catharine Staples, youngeſt daughter of the Right Hon. John Staple.

At Braham Park, Yorkſhire, the Hon. Edward Stourton, ſecond ſon of Lord Stourton, to Miſs Maria Fox, only daughter of James Fox, Eſq.

DEATHS IN EUROPE.

At Penzance, on the 29th of Auguſt, Capt. Vachell, of the Goldſtream Guards.

Lately at Bath, the Rev. John Simpſon, aged 67.

On the 2d of September, at Clapton, Middleſex, Abraham Greenwood, Eſq.

In Grenville Street, Brunſwick Square, Daniel Adams, Eſq. of the Stock Exchange.

At Lowerſtoft, Colonel Thomas Glyn, formerly of the Foot Guards, third ſon of the late Sir Richard Glyn, Bart.

In Chandos Street, Cavendiſh Square, Alexander Cuthbert, Eſq.

In Craven Street, George Byfield, Eſq. Architect, in the 58th year of his age.

At South, in the Co. of Lincoln, the Hon. Robert Henry Monckton, ſecond ſon of the late, and brother to the preſent Viſcount Galway.

In Dublin, the Rev. Dennis Taaffe, of the Holy Order of St. Francis, Author of the Hiſtory of Ireland, and ſeveral other valuable productions.

On the 6th of Auguſt, at his houſe, Iver, Bucks, Zachary Robert Taylor, Eſq. formerly many years Examiner of Army Accounts at the War Office.

Joſeph Harding, Eſq. of Brompton Row, aged 76.

On the 1ſt of Auguſt, Sir Henry Vane Tempeſt, of Wynyard, in the Co. of Durham, Bart. M. P. for the County.

At Stedmare, Lady Sykes, the Wife of Sir Mark M. Sykes, Bart. Member for York.

On the 30th of July, at her houſe in Jermyn Street, Lady Baker, Relict of the late Sir George Baker, Bart.

At Mount Juliet, in the Co. of Kilkenny, the Earl of Carrick, in his 68th year; he is ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son Lord Ikerrin.

At her Houſe, in Pall Mall, in the 69th year of her age, the Hon. Mrs. Keppel, Relict of the late Hon. Dr. Keppel, Biſhop of Exeter, and Aunt to His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter.

At his Seat, Doddington Hall, Cheſhire, in his 69th year, the Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, Bart. he his ſucceeded in his Title and Eſtates by his eldeſt Son Lieut. General, now Sir John Delves Broughton.

At his houſe, in York, Stephen Croft, Eſq. of Stillington, aged 68.

On the 20th of July, after a ſhort illneſs, Richard Stert, Eſq. of new Burlington Street, aged 76.

At Clapham Common, aged 24, Henry Fownes Luttrell, Eſq. of the Middle Temple, and Secretary to the Vice Chancellor of England.

At his Apartments in the Britiſh Muſeum, after a ſhort illneſs, George Shaw, M. D. F. R. S.

At Burford, Salop, ſincerely and univerſally lamented, the Rev. James Ingram, in the 74th year of his age; an active and upright Magiſtrate for the Counties of Hereford and Salop.

After a few days illneſs, at her houſe, Richmond; Surrey, the Dowager Lady Heathcote, Relict of the late Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.

At his houſe, in Foley Place, B. D'Aguilar, Eſq. late of the Eaſt Indies, aged 60.

At his Seat, at Freeford, Richard Dyott, Eſq. Recorder of Litchfield, aged 58.

In Bedford Square, Walter Sharp, Eſq.

At Old Windſor, the Hon. Georgiana De Grey, eldeſt Daughter of Lord Walsingham,

Lady Campbell, Widow of the late Sir Archibald Campbell, K. B.

In Hanover Square, in conſequence of her lying in, the Hon. Mrs. Eliot, Wife of the Hon. Wm. Eliot.

The Hon. Henrietta Pelham, wife of the Hon. Charles Anderton Pelham, eldeſt Son of the Right Hon. Lord Yarborough.

In his 77th year, Guies Collins, Eſq. nearly 50 years in the ſervice of the Bank of England.

Valentine Green, Eſq. A. R. A, Keeper of the Britiſh Gallery.

Mr. David Ramſey, many years Proprietor of the Edinburgh Evening Court.

At the Creſcent houſe, Brompton, Fanny Monro, Wife of Charles Beckford Long, Eſq. of Langley Hall, Berks.

In Bruton Street, Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart. of Haldon Houſe, near Exeter.

At Irnham, Lincolnſhire, the Right Honorable Dowager Lady Arundell, aged ſeventy.

In Park place, in his 78th year, Lord Vernon; his Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his Title and Eſtates by his Brother, the Hon. Henry Sedley, of Nuneall Temple, in the Co. of Nottingham.

In the 80th year of his age, Richard Webb, Eſq. 33 years Purveyor for Sea ſervice to His Majeſty's board of Ordnance.

Lately on his paſſage from Portugal, General Harvey James Donn. A. L. S. Curator of the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, and Editor of *Hortus Cantabrigienſis*.

At Clifton, aged 79, Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd, relict of the Rev. Francis Lloyd, Rector of Totterciffe, Kent, and Siſter to the Generals George and Charles Morgan.

At Hampton Court Palace, Lady Anne Cecil, Siſter of the Marquis of Salisbury.

At Bath, of an apoplectic fit, aged 57, Col. H. T. Woodington, of Pulteney Street.

Suſanna, the Wife of T. Balton, Eſq. of Bradenham, Norfolk, and Siſter to the immortal Nelſon.

At Vittoria, in Spain, on the 24th June, in the 24th year of his age, Captain George Hay, Royal Scotts, eldeſt ſon and Aid de Camp to Major General Andrew Hay, of the wound he received in the glorious action fought under Marquis Wellington on the 21ſt June,

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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